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SUMMARIES OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENT ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS, NUMBER 8, APRIL, 1973

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Washington, D. C.

April 1973

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FOREIGN DOCUMENTS
ANNOUNCEMENTS

Number 8

SUMMARIES OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENT ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

APRIL, 1973

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FOREWORD

Under a series of documents exchange agreements with environmental agencies in other countries, EPA is building a collection of environmental reports issued by foreign governments and international organizations. This is the eighth in a series of announcements of foreign documents received.

The original documents can be obtained through the Library Systems Branch (see back page for order form). More detailed English abstracts can be provided when required. Full text translations, which are expensive, should be requested only when essential for operation of EPA programs. Translation Services Requisition Form #1350-1 is used to request translations.

A computerized search system is being developed which will allow future retrieval of these summaries by:

a. country
b. subject area

   air
   water
   noise
   pesticides
   radiation
   solid waste management

c. type of document

   legal/legislative/regulatory
   management/planning
   scientific/technical
   socio-economic

This series, which is devoted to summaries of government reports and concentrated on the legislative, economic and social aspects, supplements foreign scientific and technical literature abstracts covered by other EPA information services:

APTIC
SWIRS
PIC
NOISE

Ultimately, EPA plans to assemble a major collection of foreign government environments documents and to develop several approaches to the dissemination of this information to EPA staff. This announcement of documents received is the first step.

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Great Britain

Article/Source Title: "Building Regulations -- 1972, No. 317: Prevention of Emission Smoke (Clean Air)." Statutory Instruments 1972. *Control No.* 00414

Date/Place of Publication: 1972, London
Page: 91 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

Section 2 of Part M (Works and Fittings) of these regulations provides that heating and cooking appliances are prohibited from discharging "the products of combustion" into the air unless they are designed to burn gas, coke, or anthracite. Certain exemptions are enumerated.

Great Britain

Article/Source Title: "The Clean Air Act 1956 (4 & 5 Eliz. 2 c. 52)." Halsbury's Statutes of England, 3d ed., v. 26. *Control No.* 00413

Date/Place of Publication: 1971, London
Pages: 456-490 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

This act seeks to control the amount of smoke, dust and grit emitted from chimneys servicing the furnace of any boiler or industrial plant. It bans dark smoke from chimneys, requires newly installed industrial and other non-residential furnaces to be virtually smokeless when operated continuously with proper fuels, and specifies that new furnaces shall be so fitted as to arrest grit and dust and that the grit and dust emitted shall be measured. The act establishes smoke control areas, encourages owners of private dwellings to adapt their furnaces to emit less smoke, provides for partial reimbursement of their costs, and sets up a Clean Air Council. Other parts of this act cover administrative procedures, the enforcement duties of courts and local authorities, with the latter urged to make relevant investigations and to publicize pollution problems.

Great Britain

Article/Source Title: "The Clean Air Act 1968 (c. 62)." Halsbury's Statutes of England, 3d ed., v. 26. *Control No.* 00417

Date/Place of Publication: 1971, London
Pages: 603-619 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

Designed to strengthen the existing pollution control law, this act extends the prohibition on dark-smoke emission to every industrial or trade premise and authorizes the Minister to prescribe limits on the rate of emission of grit and dust from chimneys serving a furnace that burns solid, liquid or gaseous material. Certain furnaces, built to burn at a specified heat, are required to provide an "arrestment plant" for minimizing grit and dust emissions. This act further makes mandatory an approval by local authority of the height of all newly built chimneys, not excluding those of houses, shops, and offices. The Minister is empowered to take the initiative in local smoke-control areas and to direct local authorities to take action that he deems necessary in cases

Great Britain (Control No. 00417) *continued:*

where local authorities have not exercised sufficient pollution control. Persons who acquire or sell unauthorized solid fuels for a non-exempted building or furnace are liable to fine.

Great Britain
Article/Source Title: "The Clean Air (Arrestment Plant) (Exemption) Regulations -- 1969, No. 1262." Statutory Instruments 1969.
Control No. 00420
Date/Place of Publication: 1970, London
Pages: 3777-3780 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

These regulations provide exemptions to the requirement of the Clean Air Act 1968 that certain furnaces be fitted with arrestment plants for minimizing grit and dust. Portable furnaces furnishing temporary sources of heat are exempted as are other specified types in which the matter burned does not "contribute to the emission of grit and dust." An appended schedule designates the format of, and the information to be supplied on, the application for exemption.

Great Britain
Article/Source Title: "The Clean Air Council Orders -- 1957, No. 766; 1962, No. 128; 1965, No. 1274." Statutory Instruments 1957.
Control No. 00427
Date/Place of Publication: 1958-66, London
Pages: various *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

These orders provide for the organization of the Clean Air Council, the members of which are appointed by the Minister (Secretary of State for the Environment).

Great Britain
Article/Source Title: "The Clean Air (Emission of Dark Smoke) (Exemption) Regulations -- 1969, No. 1263." Statutory Instruments 1969.
Control No. 00418
Date/Place of Publication: 1970, London
Pages: 3781-3783 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

The following exemptions to that part of the Clean Air Act 1968 that bans emission of dark smoke are made subject to the conditions that there be no other practicable means of disposal and that there be constant supervision to minimize smoke emissions: burning timber and other materials at building sites; waste explosives; burning as a result of fire control and fire-fighting training; tar, pitch or asphlat used in surfacing roads; incineration of deceased animals; and the burning of certain containers used for pesticides and other toxic substances.

Great Britain

Article/Source Title: "The Clean Air (Emission of Grit and Dust from Furnaces) Regulations -- 1971, No. 162." Statutory Instruments 1971.
Date/Place of Publication: 1971, London
Pages: 500-504 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00419

These regulations prescribe the maximum amount of grit and dust which may be emitted by the chimneys of furnaces installed after Nov 1, 1971. Furnaces installed earlier have until Jan 1, 1978 to comply. The permissible amount of grit and dust is determined by the heat input or output and by the fuel burned, either solid or liquid. These regulations do not apply to incinerators.

Great Britain

Article/Source Title: "The Clean Air (Height of Chimneys) (Exemption) Regulations -- 1969, Nos. 411 and 412." Statutory Instruments 1969.
Date/Place of Publication: 1969, London
Pages: 1155-1162 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00422

Statutory Instrument No. 411 provides that chimneys serving temporarily placed boilers or plants or mobile units used at construction sites or units used in investigation and research or as permitted under the Agricultural Act 1947 are exempted from the requirement of obtaining approval of chimney height from the local authority. Statutory Instrument No. 412 contains two schedules: the first provides the prescribed application form for chimney height approval; the second lists the particulars that must accompany the application.

Great Britain

Article/Source Title: "The Clean Air (Measurement of Grit and Dust from Furnaces) Regulations -- 1971." Statutory Instruments 1971.
Date/Place of Publication: 1971, London
Pages: 497-499 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00426

These regulations require that devices for the measurement of grit and dust emitted from furnaces be adapted so that the recording and reporting of such measurements are in accordance with one of the procedures described in British Standard 3405, 1961.

Great Britain

Article/Source Title: "The Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations -- 1958, Nos. 498 and 878." Statutory Instruments 1958.
Date/Place of Publication: 1959, London
Pages: 312-315 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00428

Statutory Instrument No. 498 of the Clean Air Act 1956 permits the emission of dark smoke for 10 to 14 minutes in any 8-hour period when a single boiler unit is fired by one furnace, with a longer period provided for a chimney serving more than one furnace. Statutory Instrument No. 878 specifies the periods of time within which dark smoke may be emitted from vessels before the latter are subject to prohibitions enumerated in the Clean Air Act. The permitted time, depending on the type of furnace and ship, varies from 5 to 20 minutes in any 1-hour period.

Great Britain

Article/Source Title: "The Motor Vehicles (Construction and Use) Regulations -- 1969, No. 321; 1971, No. 444; 1972, No. 805." Statutory Instruments 1969, 1971, 1972.
Date/Place of Publication: 1969-72, London
Pages: various *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00421

Sections of the 1969 regulations deal with restrictions on the emission of smoke, visible vapor, and the fitting of devices on every motor vehicle to prevent the emission of sparks or grit. Section 25A of the 1971 regulations requires that all new vehicles, built after July 1, 1971 and in use after Jan 1, 1972, with spark-ignition engines (except two-wheeled motorcyles) must be equipped with means of preventing the escape of vapors or gases into the atmosphere. Section 85A provides that equipment under Section 25A must be kept in good working order. Section 25B of the 1972 regulations requires that certain diesel-engine vehicles conform to a standard of smoke emission under the British Standard Specification for diesel engines.

Great Britain

Article/Source Title: "Part II -- Construction and Use of Vehicles and Equipment." Road Traffic Act 1972, Chapter 20.
Date/Place of Publication: 1972, London
Pages: 21-56 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00425

This act authorizes the Secretary of State to make regulations governing the construction, equipment and uses of motor vehicles, including the emission or consumption of smoke, fumes, or vapor and the emission of sparks, ashes, and grit. An authorized examiner may test vehicles on the road for compliance with the law for the prevention and reduction of smoke, fumes, or vapors. The act also provides that the vehicle owner will have a specified time in which to repair any defects and to be retested for compliance.

Great Britain

Article/Source Title: "The Public Health Act 1936 (26 Geo. 5 & 1 Edw. 8 c. 49)." Halsbury's Statute of England, 3d ed, v. 26.
Date/Place of Publication: 1971, London
Pages: 269-280 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00423

Part III of this act, "Nuisances and Offensive Trades," provides a means of action by local authorities against smoke and offensive odors which are not covered by the Alkali Act 1906 or the Clean Air Act 1956. It lists as a statutory nuisance "any dust or effluvia caused by any trade, business, manufacture or process" that is a nuisance to persons in the vicinity. A complaint may be brought by anyone so aggreived, and the justice of the peace may order the local authority to abate the nuisance. This part of the act does not apply to the smelting of ores and minerals or to the heating or converting of iron and other metals.

Great Britain

Article/Source Title: "The Road Traffic Act 1960 (8 & 9 Eliz. 2 c. 16)." Halsbury's Statutes of England, 3d ed., v. 28.
Date/Place of Publication: 1971, London
Page: 241 *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00424

Section 64(b) of this act empowers the Minister to make regulations concerning the emission or consumption of smoke, fumes, or vapor and the emission of sparks, ashes and grit.

Great Britain

Article/Source Title: "The Smoke Control Areas (Authorized Fuels) Regulations -- 1956, No. 2023; 1963, No. 1275; 1965, No. 1951; 1969, No. 1798; 1970, No. 1545; 1971, Nos. 1004 & 1199." Statutory Instruments 1956, 1963, 1965, 1969, 1970, 1971.
Date/Place of Publication: 1957-71, London
Pages: various *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00412

Pursuant to the Clean Air Act 1956, the Smoke Control Areas (Authorized Fuels) Regulations (1956, No. 2023; 1963, No. 1275; 1965, No. 1951; 1969, No. 1798; 1970, No. 1545; 1971, Nos. 1004 and 1199) authorize the use of the following fuels: anthracite, carbonized briquetted fuels, coke, electricity, gas, low-temperature carbonization fuels, low-volatile steam coals, fluidized char binderless briquettes, "multiheat" briquettes manufactured by the National Coal Board, "coziglo" nuts and "Rexco Ovoids," "fireglo" briquettes, "Maxiglow" ovoids, "Ancit" briquettes, "extracite" ovoids, "Syntraciet" ovoids, "XL" briquettes, and "Anthracine" ovoids.

Great Britain

Article/Source Title: "The Smoke Control Areas (Exempted Fireplaces) Order -- 1970, Nos. 615 & 1667; 1971, No. 1265; 1972, Nos. 38 & 955." Statutory Instruments 1970, 1971, 1972. *Control No.* 00429
Date/Place of Publication: 1970-72, London
Pages: various *Language:* English
Source Repository: EPA

Pursuant to the Clean Air Act 1956, these statutory instruments exempt certain categories of furnaces from the Smoke-Control Areas provisions of the act. Exempted are furnaces or grate stoves burning liquid fuel, those equipped with mechanical stokers and burning other than pulverized fuel and installed prior to May 1, 1970, mechanical-stoking furnaces designed to burn coal and with a heating capacity of more than 150,000 BTUs per hour and installed after Dec 3, 1956; solid-fuel Duclair units, Fulgora combustion stoves, House-warmers, wood-chip fired air heaters, Hounsell sawdust burning stoves, Triancomatic 808's, Rayburn CB 34's, Parkray Coolmasters, and Trianco TGB 17's. The exempted status is only applicable when these furnaces have been properly installed and maintained so as to minimize smoke emissions.

Italy

Article/Source Title: "Pollution (Laws in Force)." Inquinamento (Normativa Vigente). Unione industriali della provincia di Savona, Comp. *Control No.* 00429
Date/Place of Publication: 1972, Savona
Pages: 5-253 *Language:* Italian
Source Repository: EPA

This publication gives a synthesis of Italian anti-pollution laws and reproduces in full the Air Pollution Law of 1966 (Law No. 615) and the subsequent implementing decrees and ordinances that explain in detail the pertinent means for the prevention and limitation of air pollution. The first chapter of Law 615 divides Italy into two major control areas and establishes a Central Board of Control. This board, composed of various government officials and attached to the Ministry of Health as an autonomous body, is empowered to enforce anti-pollution legislation. Chapters 2 and 3 set standards for thermal installations and fuels, while Chapter 4 provides norms for the operations and monitoring of these installations. Chapters 5 and 6 are devoted to the prevention of air pollution from industrial establishments and motor vehicles. The final chapter sets arrangements for implementing regulations and designates authorities competent to carry them out.

Article/Source Title: "Air Pollution Control Law No. 97, June 10, 1968 as Amended by Law No. 88, May 30, 1971." *Control No.* 00393
Date/Place of Publication: 1971, Tokyo
Pages: 1-15 *Language:* Japanese
Source Repository: EPA

This law seeks to protect the natural environment and the health of the population by controlling the discharge of smoke and fine dusts from

Japan (Control No. 00393) *continued:*

factories and industrial installations and by setting thresholds on automotive exhaust gases. It defines substances deemed harmful within the scope of the legislation. General standards for regulating soot and dust emissions are to be applied uniformly, but more rigid regulations may be set by local authorities in a heavily contaminated area. Emission standards for carbon oxides emitted by motor vehicles differ according to the categorization of the controlled area and are set by the national government. The law also requires that the proprietors of facilities emitting smoke or dust report the nature of the pollution hazard and the preventive measures taken and that they measure and record the density of the pollutants emitted. The law further authorizes local governors to issue smog alarms and curtail industrial operations.

Japan

Article/Source Title: "The Air Pollution Control Law of 1968 as Amended by Law No. 84, June 22, 1972."
Control No. 00399
Date/Place of Publication: 1972, Tokyo
Pages: 18-19 *Language:* Japanese
Source Repository: EPA

This law seeks to protect the victims of air pollution by determining the liability of an industrial installation in event that human health has been impaired by the discharge of smoke and fine dust from that installation. If that health impairment results from the emission of substances designated by Cabinet Order as injurious, the proprietor of the responsible installation is strictly liable for damages. The law covers situations involving several proprietors and the statute of limitations for initiating claims.

Japan

Article/Source Title: "Authorized Limits on Automotive Exhaust Emissions." Environmental Agency Notice No. 115.
Control No. 00396
Date/Place of Publication: 1972, Tokyo
Pages: 1-9 *Language:* Japanese/English
Source Repository: EPA

This notice sets new standards for automotive exhaust gases to become effective April 1, 1973. The standards are applicable to both new and used motor vehicles and were prepared on the basis of control techniques presently available in Japan. The controlled substances are monoxide, hydrocarbons, oxides of nitrogen, and particulate pollutants (limited to diesel black smoke).

Japan

Article/Source Title: "Enforcement Order of the Air Pollution Control Law, Cabinet Order No. 329, Nov 30, 1968 as Amended by Cabinet Order No. 219, June 30, 1971."
Control No. 00394
Date/Place of Publication: 1971, Tokyo
Pages: 16-26 *Language:* Japanese
Source Repository: EPA

This order lists additional substances regarded as harmful within the context of the Air Pollution Control Law and designates a number of devices

Japan (Control No. 00394) *continued:*

that are to be regulated by virtue of their smoke- or dust-emitting capability. The order names control areas where the use of fuels is to be regulated and sets standards for emission during smog emergencies.

Japan

Article/Source Title: "Implementing Orders Pursuant to the Pollution Control Law, No. 97, June 10, 1968, as Amended by Law No. 88, May 30, 1971."
Date/Place of Publication: 1971-72, Tokyo
Pages: 54-61 *Language:* Japanese
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00397

Order No. 2, June 23, 1971, as amended by Order No. 41, July 1, 1971, issued by the Prime Minister's Office, concerns air pollution levels brought on by automotive exhaust gas. The Ministry of Transportation Ordinance No. 58, Nov 30, 1968, as amended by the Prime Minister's Office Order No. 14, July 1, 1971, deals with the determination of types of motor vehicles. Notice No. 1, issued by the Ministries of Health and Welfare and of International Trade and Industry and dated June 22, 1971, set standards for the use of fuels. The Cabinet decisions of Feb 12, 1969 and Feb 20, 1970, establish environmental standards for sulfur oxide and carbon monoxide. Environmental Agency Notice No. 1, Jan 11, 1972, sets standards for suspended particulate pollutants.

Japan

Article/Source Title: "The Offensive Odor Prevention Law No. 91, June 1, 1971."
Date/Place of Publication: 1971, Tokyo
Pages: 62-65 *Language:* Japanese
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00398

This law, designed to preserve the natural environment and protect the health of the population by controlling offensive odors discharged from industrial installations, designates as malodorous substances amonia, methyl mercaptan, and such other substances as a Cabinet order may specify. The governor of an urban or rural prefecture is empowered to designate areas to which control standards will apply and to take steps to ameliorate malodorous conditions. He may ask the owners of installations producing offensive odors to submit reports on their deodorizing efforts, and he may order the inspection of such installations. The law also prohibits the outdoor incineration of rubber, leather and plastic materials or waste oils in residential areas.

Japan

Article/Source Title: "Ordinance No. 1 of the Ministries of Health and Welfare and of International Trade and Industry, June 22, 1971, as Amended by Order No. 59 of the Prime Minister's Office, dated Dec 25, 1971."
Date/Place of Publication: 1971, Tokyo
Pages: 26-53 *Language:* Japanese
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00395

This ordinance is an enforcement regulation of the Air Pollution Control Law and covers emission standards and the methods used in calculating them.

Netherlands *Article/Source Title:* "Air Pollution: Decrees of May 23, June 23, Sep 6 and 7, 1972; Nos. 294, 307, 472, and 471, respectively." Stattsblad van het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden. *Control No.* 00404
Date/Place of Publication: 1972, Soestdijk
Pages: various *Language:* Dutch
Source Repository: EPA

The first of these decrees defines the types of installations that cause or can cause air pollution. The second lists fuels subject to levies and regulates the extent of these levies and their collection. The Sep 6 decree establishes procedures for requesting, changing or cancelling a pollution permit. The Sep 7 decree regulates request procedures for compensation for damage caused by air pollution.

Netherlands *Article/Source Title:* "The Air Pollution Law of Nov 26, 1970 (Staatsblad 580)." Milieuwetgeving I. Cassuto, R. G. H., Comp. *Control No.* 00409
Date/Place of Publication: 1971, Zwolle
Pages: 157-207 *Language:* Dutch/English
Source Repository: EPA

This law authorizes the establishment of an Air Pollution Council, describes its responsibilities and empowers the competent Minister to prevent or limit air pollution caused by facilities, devices or fuels. It also provides that installations which cause air pollution within normally acceptable limits may be defined as unacceptable if they are situated in an area where considerable air pollution already exists. Further, the law prohibits installations emitting unacceptable levels of pollutants to operate unless a permit is obtained. The competent Minister may determine what regulations apply in the measurement of air pollutants, and property owners may not interfere with government pollution-measuring activities. The law also provides that the Minister for Social Affairs and Public Health develop at five-year intervals an anti-air pollution program for the ensuing five years.

Netherlands *Article/Source Title:* "Decree of Jan 30, 1953 (Staatsblad 36)." Hinderwet. *Control No.* 00406
Date/Place of Publication: 1969, Zwolle
Pages: 33-42 *Language:* Dutch
Source Repository: EPA

This decree indicates the type of installations that may cause danger, damage or nuisance and states the requirements for obtaining a permit to operate such installations.

Netherlands *Article/Source Title:* "Implementation of Air Pollution Law: Decrees of Dec 28, 1970; Oct 6, 1971; June 23, 1972; and Sep 11, 1972; Nos. 677, 608, 308, 473, respectively." Staatsblad van het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden. *Control No.* 00403
Date/Place of Publication: 1970-72, Soestdijk
Pages: various *Language:* Dutch
Source Repository: EPA

These decrees implement the Air Pollution Law of Nov 26, 1970, generally as regards the entry into force of its various provisions.

Netherlands *Article/Source Title:* "Order of the Secretary of State for Social Affairs of Dec 12, 1957, No. 2521, Dept of Labor Relations, as Amended." Hinderwet. *Control No.* 00407
Date/Place of Publication: 1969, Zwolle
Pages: 42-46 *Language:* Dutch
Source Repository: EPA

This order designates the competent authorities to adjudicate violations of the Public Nuisance Act.

Netherlands *Article/Source Title:* "Public Nuisance Act of May 15, 1952 (Staatsblad 274)." Hinderwet. *Control No.* 00405
Date/Place of Publication: 1969, Zwolle
Pages: 1-32 *Language:* Dutch
Source Repository: EPA

The act forbids operation without approval of installations that may cause danger, damage or nuisance. The issuing of permits lies within the competence of the municipal or provincial government and of the Minister for Social Affairs and Public Health. An installation operating without a permit may be closed by the authorities if it does not conform to the condition set forth in the permit. The act provides for both appeals and penalties.

Netherlands *Article/Source Title:* "Traffic Regulations of Aug 28, 1950 (Staatsblad K337)." Wegenverkeersreglement. Noach, W.M.E., ed. *Control No.* 00408
Date/Place of Publication: 1970, Zwolle
Page : 170 *Language:* Dutch
Source Repository: EPA

Article 66(d) of these regulations states that motor vehicles must be constructed in such a way that a public nuisance such as smoke and vapors is avoided.

West Germany

Article/Source Title: "Clean-Air Preservation 1975." Luftreinhaltung 1975. Oels, Heinrich and Friedrich Surendorf, Comps.
Date/Place of Publication: 1971, Cologne
Pages: 51-71 *Language:* German
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00402

Article presents proposals for planning an anti-air pollution program for 1975. The discussion deals with the problems of air pollution, goals and conflicting interests, technical and legal measures, research and development, costs, economic competition, jurisdictional and international interests, limits to air-pollution control and obstacles impeding research and training.

West Germany

Article/Source Title: "Ordinance on Installations Requiring Licensing Pursuant to Sec 16 of the Trade Regulations in the Version of July 7, 1971." Bundesgesetzblatt I.
Date/Place of Publication: 1971, Bonn
Page: 88 *Language:* German
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00411

This licensing law lists types of mining, processing and manufacturing activities engaged in trade that require prior authorization in the interest of clean-air preservation.

West Germany

Article/Source Title: "Rhineland-Palatinate State Law for Protection Against Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration (Immission Protection Law) of July 28, 1966, as Amended March 5, 1970." (GVBl. S. 211; GVBl. S. 96). Umweltschutz, Luftreinhaltung, Laermbekaempfung. Rechts-und Verwaltungsvorschriften des Bundes und der Laender mit einer systematischen Einfuehrung. Gerhard Feldhaus, Comp.
Date/Place of Publication: 1971, Cologne
Pages: 441-445 *Language:* German
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00431

The Rhineland-Palatinate state law for protection against air pollution, noise, and vibrations (immission protection law) of July 28, 1966, as amended March 5, 1970 (GVBl. S. 211; GVBl. S. 96) requires owners/operators of facilities that may cause pollution or excessive noise levels to design, operate, and maintain these facilities in a manner as to protect the population from exposure to undue pollution hazards to the extent possible. The state government may require adherence to certain technical standards and the conducting of emission-immission measurements by the operator, set emission thresholds,

A I R

West Germany (Control No. 00431) *continued:*

limit the use of certain fuels during periods of severe pollution, and subject the operation of the facilities to limitations in regard to time and place. The law also provides for administrative monitoring of the law and for a program of immission measurements.

N O I S E

West Germany *See AIR (West Germany)* -- Control No. 00431

W A T E R

Switzerland

Article/Source Title: La Protection des eaux en Suisse et la cooperation internationale visant a proteger le Rhin contre la pollution (Protection of Water in Switzerland and International Cooperation Aimed Toward Protection of the Rhine Against Pollution). Urbanzyk, U. Swiss Federal Service for Water Protection.
Date/Place of Publication: Dec 10, 1970, Berne
Pages: 1-2 *Language:* French
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00401

Switzerland and her neighbors are making efforts toward supervising the state of their waters and rivers in terms of employing identical methods of analysis as well as implementing uniform sanitation measures. Switzerland is a member of a five-nation group concerned with the prevention of water pollution. Switzerland, the German Federal Republic, France, Luxemburg and the Netherlands are members of the Commission for the Protection of the Rhine Against Pollution. They have agreed to: (1) see to it that the wholesomeness of the waters of the Rhine are maintained; (2) maintain the struggle against pollution; and (3) improve their actual state.

Tasks of the Commission toward these ends are set forth. The Secretariat of the Commission is located in Koblenz, Germany.

West Germany

Article/Source Title: "Agreement on the International Commission for Protecting the Rhine Against Pollution of April 23, 1965." Bundesgesetzblatt 1965 II: 1432-1435.
Date/Place of Publication: 1965, Bonn
Pages: 1432-1435 *Language:* German
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00482

This agreement assigns broader powers to the International Commission for the promoting of cooperation between Germany, France, Luxemburg, the Netherlands and Switzerland on preventing further pollution of the Rhine River and on the improvement of its present state. The agreement sets up provisions for the organization, operation, and financial support of the Commission's work.

West Germany

Article/Source Title: "Baden-Wuerttemberg Water Law of Feb 25, 1960 (GVBl. S. 127) as Amended." Umweltrecht: Raum und Natur, v. 1. Burhenne, W., Comp.
Date/Place of Publication: 1972, Berlin
Pages: 11-55 *Language:* German
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00484

This law establishes general regulations governing the use of water, defines the various types of water bodies, specifies the responsibilities of the public and private proprietors of such water bodies, and sets requirements relating to construction activities affecting these waters. Certain provisions of the law deal with water pollution, particularly the depositing of substances that modify the physical, chemical or biological characteristics of the water, transporting through pipes liquids that could impair the quality of the water, and the issuing of decrees to control pollution.

West Germany

Article/Source Title: "Bavarian Water Law of July 26, 1962 (GVBl. S. 43) as Amended." Umweltrecht: Raum und Natur, v. 1. Burhenne, W., Comp.
Date/Place of Publication: 1972, Berlin
Pages: 11-45 *Language:* German
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00486

This law contains a classification of water bodies, provisions and licensing requirements for their use, protection of such water resources, particularly from pollution. The law regulates the storage and transportation of pollutants, and restricts in the public interest certain activities affecting water resources.

West Germany

Article/Source Title: "Dec 1, 1962 Ordinance on the Degradability of Detergents Used in Washing and Cleaning Agents." Bundesgesetzblatt 1962 I: 698-706.
Date/Place of Publication: 1962, Bonn
Pages: 698-706 *Language:* German
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00483

This ordinance requires that the degradability of anionic detergents used in washing and cleaning agents must amount to at least 80 percent. The degradability is to be determined by methods outlined in the annex to this ordinance.

West Germany

Article/Source Title: "First Water Security Ordinance of March 31, 1970 (BGBl. I S. 357)." Umweltrecht: Raum and Natur, v. 1. Burhenne, W., Comp.
Date/Place of Publication: 1972, Berlin
Pages: 43-44 *Language:* German
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00480

This ordinance, based on the Water Securing Law of 1965, specifies the minimum amounts of potable water that must be available for the population, medical facilities, and livestock; and provides guidance on water needed for industrial purposes in the event of a defense emergency. Further, this ordinance sets quality standards for drinking water and industrial-use water, and the minimum amounts to be available for firefighting.

West Germany

Article/Source Title: "June 30, 1966 Decree of the Ministry of the Interior on the Storing of Liquids as to Endanger Water Resources (Ges. Bl. S. 17)." Umweltrecht: Raum und Natur, v. 1. Burhenne, W., Comp.
Date/Place of Publication: 1972, Berlin
Pages: 61-68 *Language:* German
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00485

This Baden-Wuerttemberg Decree, designed to prevent fuels, oils and certain other liquids from altering the properties of water, regulates the storage of such liquids, sets requirements for underground and above-ground liquid storage facilties, outlines remedial actions for existing facilities, and provides penalties for violations.

West Germany

Article/Source Title: "Law of Sept 5, 1961, On the Use of Detergents in Washing and Cleaning Agents (BGBl. I S. 1653) as Amended." Umweltrecht: Raum und Natur, v. 1. Burhenne, W., Comp.
Date/Place of Publication: 1972, Berlin
Pages: 698-706 *Language:* German
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00481

This law, designed to achieve the highest possible degree of degradability in cleaning agents and to prevent the marketing, importing or exporting of detergents not conforming to standards, authorizes the Government to establish such standards in accordance with the present state of technology and the capabilities of purification plants. The law also covers sample-taking and the protection of trade secrets, as well as providing for penalties for violations.

WATER

West Germany

Article/Source Title: "Water Resources Management Law of July 27, 1957 (BGBl. I S. 1110), as Amended." Umweltrecht: Raum und Natur, v. 1. Burhenne, W., Comp.
Date/Place of Publication: 1972, Berlin
Pages: 11-27 *Language:* German
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00478

This federal enabling law contains general provisions on the use of ground, surface and coastal waters, including conditions for their use, licensing, and the establishment of water preserves. Parts II, III, IV and V deal respectively with surface waters, coastal waters, ground waters, and water supply administration, with basic provisions outlined for the maintenance of pure water.

West Germany

Article/Source Title: "Water Securing Law of Aug 24, 1965 (BGBl. I S. 1225), as Amended." Umweltrecht: Raum und Natur, v. 1. Burhenne, W., Comp.
Date/Place of Publication: 1972, Berlin
Pages: 31-40 *Language:* German
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00479

This law, designed to assure and protect water resources for the population and the defense effort in the event of belligerency, delineates the obligations of the proprietors of water resource facilities and the rights of the Government to compel certain actions.

GENERAL

West Germany

Article/Source Title: "Bremen: Law for the Protection Against Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration (Immission Protection Law) of June 30, 1970." (GBl. S. 71). Umweltschutz, Luftreinhaltung, Laermbekaempfung. Rechts-und Verwaltungsvorschriften des Bundes und der Laender mit einer systematischen Einfuehrung. Gerhard Feldhaus, Comp.
Date/Place of Publication: 1971, Cologne
Pages: 357-360 *Language:* German
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00433

The Bremen Law for the protection against air pollution, noise and vibration (immission protection law) of June 30, 1970 (GBl. S. 71) requires owners and operators of facilities than can cause pollution to build, operate, and maintain these facilities in such a way that the public is protected from excessive levels of air and noise pollution to the extent that technology and

West Germany (Control No. 00433) *continued:*

costs permit. Provisions of the law cover the implementation of ordinances, administrative monitoring, the measurement of health hazards, disclosure of trade secrets, penalties for violation, and the relationship to police regulations.

West Germany

Article/Source Title: "Saarland: Law No. 816. Building Ordinance for the Saarland of May 12, 1965." (Amtsbl. S. 529) (Extract). Umweltschutz, Luftreinhaltung, Laermbekaempfung. Rechts-und Verwaltungsvorschriften des Bundes und der Laender mit einer systematischen Einfuehrung. Gerhard Feldhaus, Comp.
Date/Place of Publication: 1971, Cologne
Pages: 451-458 *Language:* German
Source Repository: EPA

Control No. 00432

The Saarland Law No. 816, Building Ordinance for the Saarland of May 12, 1965, (Amtsbl. S. 529) (extract) stipulates that structures are to be designed, built, modified, and maintained in such a manner as not to endanger public security, especially life and health. It further requires that adequate protection be afforded against excess noise and heat and against pollution caused by physical, chemical, or biological factors. It also contains regulations concerning chimneys, furnaces, storage areas, garages, and animal enclosures.

West Germany *See AIR (West Germany)* -- Control No. 00431

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